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ON LOVE. A VISION.

THE gloomy month of November had given the grey-headed tribe notice of the approach of winter; the great luminary of the earth resumed his palid looks, and a long night rapidly succeeded the day. Farewell, ye smiling plains, ye shady groves, ye murmuring streams! The hoary seer, mounted on storms, bristled with rime and icicles, drives expiring autumn away. To town then, to that tumultuous town, where all the passions are put in fermentation, and seem to corrupt the air we respite with their impure breath.

I quitted with great reluctance the charming country, where I had spent six months most agreeably About the middle of my journey, I stopped one evening at an inn, where I intended to pass the night. I sat warming my benumbed hands near a large fire, when I took notice of a young person coming in, of an engaging mien; her gesture and deportment gave a grace to the simplicity of her dress; she held in her arms a bundle, which she pressed softly to her bosom. She placed herself beside me, unfolded her bundle, and produced the most beautiful babe I had ever beheld. This scene, although so natural and uncommon, gave me a most lively sensation from the grace and dignity of the representation. Being a respectful admirer of maternal tenderness, I could not avoid observing her with singular attention. The most delicate features were drawn with a kind of elevation in the outlines of a countenance at once both soft and affecting; the vivacity of her sparkling eyes was tempered with modesty; her voice was steady, though she seemed a little agitated; taking her all together, she was a picture that engrossed my whole attention. Yet being excited by a tender concern, more than a curious propensity. I ventured to ask from whence she came, and if she had yet far to walk with such a load. She replied in a soft tone, "It is not a load; my infant is too dear to me to be a burthen in my arms; they will have no repose, until I have resigned him to the arms of a father tenderly beloved—Heaven grant the happy moment may not be far! But if fate should still detain him from me, hope will inspire me with resolution to expect him." These words uttered with vehemence, gave me a strong desire to learn more. I questioned her with that circumspection and respect, which invites the soul by integrity, without any other kind of violence. Her open heart, being at first a little perplexed by her sincerity, hesitated at each reply; but at length, whether my manner of speaking had inspired her with confidence, or whether she found a secret alleviation in acknowledging what I seemed desirous to know, she spoke thus,—"You will readily perceive by my accent, I am not a native of this province; I was born at***. I lost my mother two early; I was soon at the age when every thing has a seducing aspect, and one begins to be so themselves. Among a number of admirers who sought to fix my affection, there was one I could not refuse: When I fixed my eyes on him I imagined I saw the summit of happiness in the purity of his mind. My heart was inflamed, we were soon agreed, and our union was completed; being obliged to conceal our loves, it only became the more violent. My father was in easy circumstances, but of a tyrannical disposition. My lover was young, genteel, sensible, and virtuous; but his fortune was by no means equal to mine. My friends would not consent to our marriage: A rich man who had nothing engaging in him, without merit, demanded me for his wife, as one would ask for a jewel which would strike one's fancy: The match was sought to be so advantageous, that two days only were granted to my tears to take a resolution. Say what you will, a young timorous girl, accustomed to submission, cannot refuse to be led to the altar, by an imperious father. I perceived I had not resolution sufficient; I consulted my lover, who was dearer to me than the world, and told him, "I see nothing but death that can relieve me from the orders of a father, who tyrannizes rather than commands. What shall we do?"—"Let us fly," said he, pressing me in his arms, "if you love me; our flight is now absolutely necessary. Other countries present an asylum against tyranny; let us set off; in the wide extent of the globe, Providence will take care of its industrious children.

"The Almighty endued us with hearts formed for each other; to his providence, then, we must trust. Come, then; my arm must hereafter direct your steps. The irresistable magic of his voice drew me on: Love not only lent us his wings, but his imprudence also; in our delirium, I believe we should have gone to the farthest part of the globe, if the want of money had not suddenly put a stop to our proceedings. We looked on each other with surprise; being already in debt in the same place, it was no longer possible to get away. I then carried this child, who has attracted your eyes, and is the delight of mine. What a situation for a mother, what a situation for a husband! I call him my husband, for he is so in effect; our mutual oaths ascended before the august tribunal of the Almighty: He only was witness to them; but neither of us is so base as to break them.—My husband, in his distress, recollected he had an uncle, whose benevolent humanity he had often heard praised. He was possessed of a lucrative employment not far from this country. "Canst thou consent," said he to me, "to let me set out alone, to endeavour to influence the heart of a relation to assist us; for I am overcome with grief and shame to see the state to which I have reduced thee. What I could now earn by labour would not be sufficient. Remain here as an hostage, and fear nothing."—"Go;" I replied, bathing him with my tears; "who me, doubt thy heart! No, never; thy hand will never give me the mortal stroke"——He set out. For these three months I have not had any news of him. Another would have suspected his fidelity, but I am far from entertaining so horrible an idea: My husband is not dead, for heaven is just; I do not know where he is, but I expect him daily. I was obliged to suffer the pangs of labour far from his dear sight, who could have alleviated them; he has not yet had his infant in his arms, he has not embraced him. Oh, Heavens; what anxiety must not he suffer! in whatever condition he is, he must suffer; and the bare idea of his afflictions increases mine. It is true I want for nothing here as yet; the people of this house are much concerned at my situation; they have never suspected either my honour or probity; but the birth of this child accumulates my debt. What a severe fate; to be under obligations to the compassion of strangers! To what a state of desperation should I be reduced, if unsupported by religion! I weep as I kiss my child when I think the first nourishment he sucks in, he receives as a favour: I tremble lest the misery that attends his dawn may accompany the rest of his life. Gracious God! protector of innocence, take pity on him. When my husband set out, he conjured me not to leave this place, but wait for him here, and above all, not to be uneasy even at his absence, if it should be long; I believe his word as I would a voice from Heaven. I have long concealed this sorrowful secret in my heart: You are the first to whom I have ventured to disclose it. People are so apt to turn their backs on the unfortunate, and are so cruelly industrious in discovering supposed faults; the compassion of some is so contumelious, so barbarous.—But I observe they begin to tire of the assistance I receive; I am asked why I have no news from my husband; whether he will return soon? I know not what to say. Every one is surprised at my resolution; but no one knows my heart."

I silently wiped away a falling tear. She went on in a more animated tone—"Ah! if he was alive, he would be here; but this dear child, in whom I embrace him, in whom I see him, this is the tie that binds me to hope and life." Finishing these words, she kissed it tenderly, casting on it one of those unutterable looks which so forcibly describe the energy of nature. She modestly slid the infant's head under her handkerchief, to let it suck the delicious milk of her lovely breast, which was amazingly fair. I was somewhat disturbed How charming did she then appear! I have seen the Majesty with which Kings are seated on their thrones; that of a mother, in this august duty, is much more worthy our veneration.

Suddenly, a young man a little confused, entered hastily; he flew to the arms of this tender mother, who gave a shriek; he held her long close pressed to his heart. It was not necessary to ask who he was. Struck dumb with tenderness, with astonishment, she presented him his son. This child he had not seen before He could not contain himself any longer when he took him in his arms; he raised his eyes to heaven, and tears trickled down his cheeks; he expressed the sentiments with which his heart was replete, by sharp inarticulate exclamations of joy, almost resembling grief. Hurried away by the rapidity of his motions, he by turns pressed the mother and child to his bosom: The tears of this innocent creature shook his whole frame; he answered them with his kisses. He could not disengage himself from this part of himself, which was dearer to him than life, and all the bye-standers felt the most lively emotion at this affecting scene: I shared in the luxury which intoxicated them. As they wished to be at liberty to converse together, they went to their chamber. The young man supported his wife, whose strength seemed exhausted with excess of joy; his watchful eye did not quit his son one instant, and his protecting arm guarded his innocent head from even the shadow of danger. I saw them retire with regret; they deprived me of the delicious pleasure I tasted in contemplating their mutual tenderness.

[To be Continued.]

FOR SALE,
AT MANCHESTER,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A large QUANTITY of
6d. and 8d. NAILS,
FLAT POINTS.
20d. FLOORING BRADS,
TACKS, AND
HOB NAILS.
LYLE & MURRAY.
JUNE 27, 1787.

Exchange for property in
ENGLAND.

AS I intend to leave this state in a short time for London, I should be glad to exchange a tract of land lying upon James river opposite to Westover, about 12 miles from Petersburg, for any property in England, there is no house upon it, but it is a most desirable situation for a SEAT, there is about 25 acres of fine meadow ground, and an excellent apple orchard, and as good a fishery as any upon the river.——Any person having any demand against me will please to apply for payment to myself, or Mr. ROBERT FLEMING, in Hanover-Town, and also with any offer for the above exchange.——Those indebted will please to settle as before.

THOMAS HAM.
Hanover-Town, July 2, 1787.

WILL BE SOLD,
On the third Tuesday in October next,
at public auction, at the place where-
on Mr. JOSEPH WARD now lives,
A TRACT OF LAND,
Containing four hundred and eighty four acres,
Known by the name of the
LITTLE VALLEY,
Lying in Henrico connty,
ON JAMES RIVER,
Below the city of RICHMOND, with pretty good improvements thereon.
Also at the same time and place will be
also sold, several
NEGROES,
STOCK OF ALL KINDS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
The terms of Sale will be made known on that
day by WILLIAM FORD, Jun.
AMELIA, July 2, 1787.

RICHMOND, June 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have demands against the subscriber, are requested to carry in their accounts, properly authenticated, to Mr Charles Hay, of this city, who is fully authorised to adjust them. Those who are indebted to me, are requested also to make immediate payment to him, as no further indulgence can be allowed.

FRANCIS ALISON.

European papers are received by the ſhip George, Captain Hunter, arrived at New York on Tueſday laſt, in ſix weeks from Glaſgow, from which the following articles are ſelected.

PARIS, April 11.

AT this moment the utmoſt confuſion reigns here, owing to a general diſtruſt and want of current caſh. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to ſupport their credit; and, to add to the calamity, and run on the bank (the Caiſſe d'Eſcompe) has already begun. It is no wonder that there ſhould be a temporary and ſudden want of confidence between man and man, on the diſcovery of knaviſh gambling and other peculations in men of ſuch rank as Calonne, Miromeſnil, and Aligre, whoſe places were nearly in France the ſame as thoſe of the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Privy Seal, in England. It is much apprehended that many great houſes will be ruined by this total ſtop to credit: You may, therefore, caution your merchants againſt great operations with this city, till the alarm has ſubſided.

WESTMINSTER, April 25.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the ſaid duties, together with the other duties compoſing the public revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandiſe, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French King, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt.

LONDON, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

THE King being lately at the play during the repreſentation of a piece called Le Roi Theodore, tranſlated from the Italian, when they came to one part where the King of Corſica was at Venice, and could not get away becauſe he had not money enough to pay for his lodgings, a perſon in ſome part of the playhouſe imprudently called out, IL FAUT FAIRE ASSEMBLER LES NOTABLES, "Let an aſſembly of the principal people be called." They were going to lay hold of him, but the King ordered them to let him alone. He looked upon the inſolent alluſion as below notice, as every one muſt know that the Aſſemblee des Notables, is by no means held on account of the neceſſities either of the ſovereign or the ſtate, but entirely from views of humanity and juſtice, which will cover thoſe with ſhame and confuſion who have given it out that it was only a ſpecious pretence in his Majeſty to call ſuch an aſſembly together, particularly a public waiter, who though born in France, has rendered himſelf very contemptible, by ſaying that France muſt be very ſick indeed, to render it neceſſary to conſult 140 phyſicians.

April 16. Monday in the Houſe of Peers, the order of the day being read for the Houſe to be put into a Committee on the bill, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States," the ſame was upon motion diſcharged ſine die.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for ſome time paſt not leſs than fifty thouſand pounds have been remitted hither weekly.

The Parliament of Paris entered on their Journals on the 31ſt of March, the letters patent which aboliſh the Droitt d'Aubaine; and by which all Engliſh ſubjects, dying in France, are to be conſidered as natural born ſubjects.

The diſpatches received lately from Earl Cornwallis, Governour General of Bengal, wear an aſpect at once ſo ſerious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-ſtreet ſophiſtry cannot do their contents away. They have already tranſpired, and exhibit to the view a ſcene in direct contraſt to thoſe repeatedly ſet forth by the partizans of Adminiſtration. They roundly aſſert, that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their Government cannot ſubſiſt without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher diſcount then they have been ſince the termination of the war, and the reſources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coaſt are in a worſe ſtate than of the Carnatic. But both together are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation.

The Lords of the treaſury have ordered all requiſitions, for money, ſince the concluſion of the late war, by Governours, &c. in America and the Weſt-Indies made out immediately, and laid before the board.

The Secretary at war has ordered a minute inſpection to be made into all the invalid companies and others now employed in the garriſons of Great-Britain and Ireland, as a material regulation is intended.

The returns from the regiments now abroad have been laid before his Majeſty, and others have been given for ſending over a number of recruits to the different ſettlements.

April 17. A correſpondent at Vienna ſays, that on the 28th of March laſt, the Emperor cauſed the following notice to be ſent to the French Miniſter; "That he received with pleaſure the French King's declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preſerve the peace of Europe; but that, as great diſputes ſtill ſubſiſted between the Porte and Ruſſia, which had not come to any one point of deciſion; and a war ſeeming to him inevitable from the difference which there was in opinion between the Cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in caſe ſuch event happened, he would remain neuter: However, in the mean time, following the example of the French King, he would uſe every means to ſettle all difficulties, if the people were diſpoſed to peace; but ſhould his endeavours prove unfortunate, he ſhould obſerve a rigid neutrality.

By authentic letters from Vienna we are informed, that on the 29th day of March the Ruſſian troops, ſuppoſed to be aſſiſtants at a caronation pomp, completely inveſted the very important fortreſs Oczakoff, which it is generally ſuppoſed, muſt ſurrender very ſpeedily, as the Turks are by no means prepared with proviſions, ſtores, or ammunition. Nothing but a deciſive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, can ſave the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thouſand Spahis.

The 10th of next month is the time fixed for aboliſhing the old duties on foreign brandies, wines, rums, &c. and for the intended new duties to take place.

The Engliſh Governours of Bombay have ſent 200 Europeans, and 500 ſeapoys, and taken poſſeſſion of a ſmall Iſland, called Die Gracia, ſituate 200 leagues north-eaſt of the Iſle of Bourbon; on which the deceaſed Count de Buſſy had permitted a French family, and ſome negroes to reſide, merely for aſcertaining to whom it belonged. The Engliſh alledge they want it for a watering place, though the French ſuſpect they deſign it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the Iſles of France and Bourbon. The French Miniſters have written to our Court on the ſubject, and inſiſt that the troops may be withdrawn immediately.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 27.

Mr. Alderman Newnham ſtated the purport of his intended motion concerning the Prince of Wales. He affirmed, that in his propoſition, he meant to ſhow the higheſt reſpect to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious family; and that the whole would be grounded in ſubſtance as follows: That an humble petition be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order an examination of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's affairs, to afford his Highneſs ſuch relief as was neceſſary to reſcue him from his preſent embarraſſed ſtate—and to aſſure his Majeſty that the houſe would make good the ſame.

Mr. Rolle expreſſed his ſincere regret that the honourable member was reſolved to proceed. He begged him to refrain from ſuch a motion. He was convinced it was too delicate a ſubject for the diſcuſſion of the houſe, he declared that it might tend to create jealouſy and animoſity between the Prince and his Royal Father. Whenever the motion came forward, he declared he would move the previous queſtion, and that he was at all times ready to give it his hearty negative. It now became the country gentleman, he ſaid, to ſtand forward, and act independently, as he conceived that both the church and conſtitution were in the moſt imminent danger.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly mentioned his diſapprobation of the meaſure. He deprecated the motion, as it would involve the promulgation of circumſtances of a very delicate nature; which circumſtances, when known, would certainly induce the houſe not to grant the relief which many gentlemen now thought neceſſary. He confeſſed that it would be very painful in him to be obliged to reveal the facts alluded to; but he found it a duty incumbent as a ſervant of his Majeſty and of the people.

Mr. Sheridan, and ſeveral other gentlemen gave their opinions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to explain what he meant by his obſervations on the Prince of Wales's affairs. The circumſtances which he had mentioned, he ſaid, were nothing of an extraneous nature. They only comprehended a particular correſpondence and the delicate ſituation between a father and a ſon, and between a King and an heir apparent.

KINGS-TON, April 21.

WE are informed by a gentleman lately from Providence, that before he left it, a ſmall veſſel arrived there with ſome mahogany, ſaid to have been taken from a wreck at ſea. The account given by the Captain was, that in the Gulf he ſaw a large ſhip nearly full of water, which he boarded, and diſcovered that her crew had abandoned her, all her boats being gone—he further remarks that the name of Peggy was painted on her ſtern. From the time, ſituation, and deſcription given, it is apprehended this veſſel muſt have been the Peggy, Captain Spence, of London—though we hope it may prove an erroneous opinion

April 28. Accounts are ſaid to be received from the Moſquito Shore, that the native Indians lately held a Grand Council of the whole nation able to bear arms; in which it was unanimouſly determined to oppoſe the Spaniards in every attempt they make hereafter to eſtabliſh themſelves in that territory, until the preſent poſſeſſors are exterminated. After the Council had finiſhed this very intereſting buſineſs, the Commander in Chief of the Savages, whoſe name is Briton, ſet up the Britiſh ſtandard, and placing his right hand upon the flag ſtaff, ſaid with ſolemn energy—"Theſe are the colours under which I will live and die; and if any of my people ſhould be ſo puſillanimous as to ſubmit to the Spaniards by ſtriking them, I will put them to inſtant death; for I am fully reſolved that the Spaniſh flag ſhall never fly upon this ſtaff, while I am alive to oppoſe it."—His people were all under arms during this awful ceremony, which they concluded by firing three vollies of ſmall arms—The Moſquitto Indians are amply ſupplied with arms and ammunition; and, before our advices left the country, had ſent their wives into inacceſſable faſtneſſes in the mountains.—In conſequence of the hoſtile reſult of the late Indian Council on the Muſquito Shore, the ſecond in command among theſe warlike Savages, who is called General Thomas Lee, ſent a meſſage expreſs to Truxillo, by the Spaniſh commandant of that place; at the ſame time he deſired the donor to underſtand, that he diſdained to uſe a Spaniſh ſword againſt him, or his countrymen, for he had plenty of better weapons, which were left him by his brethern the Engliſh.

May 5. We are happy to inform the friends of the paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Peggy, Captain Spence, which ſailed ſome little time ſince from the Bay of Honduras, bound to London, that their lives had been providentially preſerved by a brig bound to Halifax luckily falling in with the wreck, and took them off. This intelligence is received by the Lord Dorcheſter, Captain Lowe, from Halifax.

BERMUDA, May 19.

BY the ſloop Induſtry, Captain Lewis, which arrived on Thurſday from Turk's Iſlands, we learn, that Andrew Seymour, Eſquire, Governor of that iſland, died ſuddenly, about fifteen days ſince. By the above veſſel we alſo hear, that the copper bottomed brig which was run away with a cargo of negroes from St. Euſtatia, belonging to Mr. Jenkings, (after paying for them in counterfeit joes) had viſited that place, and kept cruiſing as a pirate between the Caicoſes and Hiſpaniola, no doubt for a good prize, as ſhe took no notice of ſmall veſſels. What country ſhe belongs to we cannot hear, but is ſuppoſed to be Engliſh or American.

SALEM, June 19.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general charge of its being hard to live in America, there is not at this time a civilized country on the face of the earth, in which a poor man may live with ſo much eaſe as in the United States.—Every traveller knows with what diligence farmers and mechanics, in foreign countries, are obliged to labour, through the year: In the winter, their work begins before day, and in ſummer it continues through the day: They have little reſpite or time for ſpending money: If one of them is accoſted, he ſeldom ſtops to anſwer—his work muſt go on. This is not the caſe with us, nor have we any example of what Europeans call induſtry: The citizens of America may live with half the labour which would ſupport them in France, England or Germany. Is the man candid or honeſt—is he not ungrateful to Heaven—who complains of ſuch a county, or ſays, that his troubles are occaſioned by the neceſſary difficulty of living, by the difficulty of paying taxes, or of providing food or raiment, or by any other cauſe than his own vices, his idleneſs and diſſipation?

PROVIDENCE, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bennington, to his friend in this town, dated May 12.

YOU will expect to hear ſomething from me relative to this ſtate, and, as the common phraſe is, "how we are going on." Why, ſir, we live in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, totally abſtracted from public debts—ſo peculiarly located, that we neither wiſh nor care for the ſupport of, or a connection with, any community or powers. Situated in a fertile land, extending upwards of 170 miles north and ſouth, and from 50 to 70 miles eaſt and weſt, with the water-communications of Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, and various other advantages, that admit a commerce with Canada and the United States, together with a rapid population of upwards of 60,000 inhabitants, ſince ſo late a period as the year 1764, cannot but mark this as a country of great growing wealth. Our government, in its various branches (although not the moſt energetic) is eventually as effective as thoſe of any in the United States. Our militia has lately been organized, and the rage for diſcipline is great. Companies are daily parading for exerciſe, and well equipped. Three companies to each regiment (two of infantry and one of horſe) are all in uniform, beſides an artillery company, under the command of a Captain-Lieutenant. It is in agitation to build a College. The original grants of land under New-Hampſhire (which are held valid) have made a pecuniary proviſion for literature, certain lands in many townſhips having been located for this purpoſe. We have already an academy, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 ſcholars, and a fund of 1000l. is eſtabliſhed, which will enable the truſtees to provide able tutors. So early as June 1781, a Philoſophical Society was eſtabliſhed in this town, which is growing into repute. A medical and other Societies are alſo eſtabliſhed here, and we are advancing ripidly to a conſiderable degree of refinement."

NEW YORK, June 26.

BY a gentleman from the northward we learn that Major General Shays has returned from Canada, and on Tueſday laſt made his appearance in Waſhington county, in this ſtate; that on the day following, a number of the inhabitants of that county aſſembled and drove him into the ſtate of Vermont, where he now ſecures himſelf from the hands of juſtice.

June 28. On Tueſday laſt arrived in this port His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement le Fournier, Eſquire, commander, in 45 days from Havre de Grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, reſpecting the Aſſembly of Notables, than by the ſhip George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 28th of April that Monſieur Neckar was baniſhed from Paris. But we are aſſured that is not the fact; Mr. Neckar ſimply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Calonne is diſmiſſed, to which account is added, in private letters to a reſpectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote reſpecting him.—That while on his expeditious route through the country, he paſſed a place of execution, where a malefactor had juſt received the reward of his demerits; and, on his arrival, the intelligence of this perſonage ſoon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whoſe rage was ſo great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being abſolutely hung upon the gallows, through the two ſtandards of which they paſſed him and his coach.

We are alſo aſſured, that there was the greateſt unanimity ſubſiſting in the Aſſembly of the Notables immediately after the confuſion of M. de Calonne's impeachment had ſubſided.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 19.

"Mr. de Calonne is at laſt driven from his ſtrong hold, and exiled to his eſtates in Loraine, which he had purchaſed with the ſavings of his depredations, for 13,000,000 of livres.

"Amongſt the numberleſs depredations of which he is accuſed, the following is not the leaſt, either in its nature or conſequence; it is now clearly proved, that from the poſitive orders from the Miniſtry to the mint at Straſburg, all the new Louis coined in that place are worth 19 livres only—the other three (you know the late coinage is intrinſically worth but 12 livres) have been diſtributed, to ſatisfy the raging appetite of the

conuvers. Several millions have been coined, as you may eaſily conceive, which has ſtaggered public faith in ſuch a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occaſion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former value.

"It is ſuppoſed he has had the addreſs to entangle ſo many of the firſt perſonages about the Court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diverſity of opinions and reſolution concerning him.

"Mr. de Veymerange, Director of the poſts, has thought proper to abſcond with 30,000,000 of livres, about 1,250,000l. It was reported he had taken the road for England, but the laſt accounts aſſert he was ſtopped, and is at preſent lodged in the Baſtile."

RICHMOND, JULY 12.

A FEW weeks ſince were apprehended in Surry county (by the inhabitants thereof) a number of runaway negroes, which had been very troubleſome to that and the adjacent counties for ſome conſiderable time paſt, by robbing and plundering ſmoakehouſes, graneries, ſtables, &c. It is ſaid they robbed one houſe of caſh to the amount of 100l. There was found at one of their incampments (at the time when three of them were taken) horſes, cooking utenſils, bacon, and other proviſion, and in poſſeſſion of the negroes, caſh to the amount of 20 or 30l.

A young lad (who had runaway from his maſter) a day or two ago, went on board one of the veſſels lying off the wharf at Rockett's, lay down in the ſtern to take a nap, during which he tumbled overboard and was drowned.

The feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt, was ſolemnized at Staunton, on the twenty fourth of June laſt, by the moſt Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons. At ten o'clock the Staunton Lodge, joined by a number of viſiting brethren, aſſembled at their Hall, and being properly clothed, proceeded from thence, in proceſſion to Church; where an animated and truly Maſonic diſcourſe was delivered, by the Rev. brother Chambers, M. A. After divine ſervice the brethren returned to the Lodge Room to dinner, and paſſed the remainder of the day in mirth and the utmoſt harmony.

MARRIAGES.] Dr. JAMES RAMSAY, at Norfolk, to Mrs. MARGARET BOUSH; a lady of great merit, whoſe mental acquirements and amiable diſpoſition are ſure preſages of connubial felicity.——Mr. KINCAID of Mancheſter, to Miſs BETSEY CAREY, daughter of the late Archibald Cary, Eſq; Speaker of the Senate.——Mr. ADAM CRAIG of the city of Richmond, to Miſs POLLY MALLORY of Warwick county.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig New-York, Shackerley, New-York.
Schooner Peggy, Allmand, St Bartholomews.
Jack and Sukey; Wallace, do.
Sloop Sally, Davidſon, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Active, Powell, Liverpool.
Brig Dolphin, M'Cunn, Whitehaven.
Peggy, Steel, Glaſgow.
Increaſe, Palmer, London.
Janet, Chiſholm, Port-Glaſgow.
Riſing Sun, Biſhop, Bourdeaux.
Sloop Nancy, Horton, Philadelphia.
Nancy, Richards, Charleſtown.
Friendſhip, Butler, Boſton.

The Bellona, Kelſick, from this place, is arrived at Liverpool.

ANECDOTE.

A FEW nights ſince I was in company (ſays the writer) with a gentleman that was in the Road of Algiers ſome years ago, and was an ear witneſs to the following ſtory: One day as ſome Chriſtian captives, who had been ranſomed, were going to be diſcharged, the town cruiſers brought in a Swediſh veſſel; one of them hearing it was of that nation, and being from thence himſelf, was very deſirous to ſee the crew, when to his great ſurpriſe he ſaw his own father (who was maſter of the ſhip) in the company: The ſon knew the father, but the father who had loſt him when a youth, knew not his ſon, having long given him up as dead. The ſon diſcovering himſelf to his father, who embraced him with great tenderneſs: But the recollection of their ſituation ſoon interrupted their joy, and introduced lamentation and deſpair.—At length the young man addreſſed himſelf to his father in this manner: "The ſlavery you are going into will be inſupportable to you, and ſoon put an end to your life, the thoughts of which are worſe than death to me. I have been here a great many years, and know the country, the people, and their work; if they will accept of me in your room, I will go back into ſlavery, and you ſhall go home again:—I know if I ſhould be able to raiſe friends, I ſhall be redeemed, if not—God's will be done!" The MOORS readily accepted the exchange; ſo the father returned to freedom and his home, and the ſon to toil and ſlavery. A memorable inſtance of filial piety.

THOMAS BREND,

BOOK BINDER & STATIONER,

NEAR THE MAKKET HOUSE,

RICHMOND.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is ſupplied with a large aſſortment of paper of the very firſt quality; that he can furniſh merchants, with ACCOUNT BOOKS of all ſorts, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with record and every other kind of books fit for their different purpoſes, but to be ſhort, he will endeavour to furniſh all and every one, man, woman, and child, with blank books to ſuit all their purpoſes.

He has on hand a variety of

LATIN, GREEK, and FRENCH SCHOOL

BOOKS,

Dictionaries of various languages.

A few copies of

STARK'S JUSTICE,

ARE STILL ON HAND.

*** Alſo juſt come to hand a few copies of a Defence of the Conſtitutions of government of the United States of America, by JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boſton, and Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, now at the Court of Great Britain. *This publication is worthy the peruſal of every good American.*

☞ He has alſo for ſale ſome houſe furniture, conſiſting of one pair of four feet walnut tables, one mahogany cheſt of drawers, one mahogany candle ſtand, and four walnut cloſe ſtool chairs, which he will ſell cheap for caſh.

N. B. He will give good wages and conſtant employ to a journeyman BOOKBINDER that is a ſober man, and underſtands blank work well. No other need apply.

Richmond, July 9 1787.

Staunton School,

IS ſtill continued under the direction of the Rev. JAMES CHAMBERS, M A. where the LATIN and GREEK languages, LOGIC and other branches, are taught in the neweſt and beſt improved method. The known character and abilities of the teacher, who had his education in one of the firſt Univerſities in Europe; the ſtrict attention paid to the learning and morals of the pupils, will not a little add to the promoting of ſo uſeful a ſeminary.

☞ BOARDING & LODGING, may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms from the inhabitants. (‡)

JULY 4, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, praying for an act to paſs, to authoriſe certain perſons in the ſaid county, to diſpoſe of the glebe lands therein, and pay the money ariſing from the ſale thereof to the overſeers of the poor, to be applied by them, to the ſupport of the poor of the ſaid county, and to make the Churches of the ſaid county acceſſable to all Preachers of the Chriſtian religion.

JUNE 27, 1787.

Twenty Pounds Reward.

Runaway from the ſubſcriber in May 1783,

A negro fellow named

ROBBIN,

HE was about 20 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and rather round ſhouldered, had a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, an impediment in his ſpeech, and is fond of gaming.

The above negro was purchaſed but a few days before he went off, of Mr. Peter Stoner, then of Richmond.—Some time after I underſtand he was taken up at Mr. Proffer's, in Cheſterfield, by the above Stoner, and by him carried off I know not where, as neither of them are to be found in this ſtate. I will give the above reward (if taken in this ſtate, or THIRTY POUNDS if out of it) to have him delivered to me in Henry county.

¶ WM. PERKINS, Sen.

☞ The above negro was known by the following gentlemen, viz. DAVID PATTERSON, Col. JOSEPH CABELL, Sen. and SAMUEL SPENCER, of Buckingham.

Advertiſement.

To merchants, owners, and Captains of veſſels in the Weſt India trade.

THE Adminiſtration of the French Weſt India iſlands, finding that the indulgence they have ſhewn to ſome Captains of veſſels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take paſſports from His Majeſty's Conſul, Vice Conſul, or Agents, has given occaſion to many to conſider as an uſeleſs formality, which the orders of the Court have made an expreſs condition for the admittance of the ſaid veſſels into the French Colonies; they have given poſitive directions to the ſeveral Cuſtom Houſes in ſaid iſlands to refuſe admittance after the 15th of April laſt, to every veſſel not ſupplied with a paſſport.

☞ Paſſports will be delivered without any fees, as formerly, at the Conſulſhip office, in Norfolk.

June 26, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT AND NEWLY FINISHED

DWELLING HOUSE,

PLEASANTLY SITUATED,

ON a public part of Shockoe Hill, lying about 300 yards from the new Capitol, convenient to an excellent ſpring of water; the lot belonging thereto is well incloſed with a good ſtrong pailing, and has every neceſſary out houſe for the reception of a ſmall family.

I have alſo to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

Two TENEMENTS,

Well calculated for the reception of families,

One, immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the other at Chriſtmas next; they are ſituated near the one above.——Any perſon inclinable either to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by immediate application to

MANN SATTERWHITE, Jun.

Richmond, July 9, 1787.

JUNE 30, 1787

THE SUBSCRIBER will ſell, in addition to the lands in Loudoun, Glouceſter, and Princeſs Anne, formerly advertiſed the tract known by the name of CLAYBANK, adjoining Roſewell; lying immediately on York river, and Claybank creek. The ſituation of this place is beautiful and convenient; as it commands an extenſive view of the river and ſeats on each ſide of it, and extends along the fineſt oyſtering and fiſhing ground in Virginia, and is but 20 miles from Weſt Point, and 10 from Williamſburg and York being nearly oppoſite to Queens Creek. The creek which divides it from Roſewell is navigable; has a good landing; offers fine meadows in its marſhes; and affords fine fiſh and wild fowl in their reſpective ſeaſons.——This TRACT contains about 450 acres, is well timbered with pine, oak, &c about half of it being as yet uncleared—it has orchards of different fruits—a new houſe not quite finiſhed, which, with a ſmall adition and expence, may ſoon be made commodious for a family, 1800l will be expected for it, and the crops now growing as the land is eſtimated by a good judge cheap at 4l. per acre—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and an undoubted title made to it, on paying down one third of the purchaſe money, and giving bond with approved ſecurity for payment of the balance in two equal payments within twelve months.

☞ The ſubſcriber will alſo ſell ſeveral

VALUABLE

NEGROES,

Amongſt which are an excellent houſe maid and ſempſtreſs; a fine dairy maid and laundreſs; an excellent young cook, and ſeveral other WOMEN, BOYS, and CHILDREN.

☞ HE WILL ALSO SELL,

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, his fine ENGLISH STUD

HORSE

SAMPSON,

And ſeveral mares and colts.

The latter indeed he will ſell at any time. Good bills, caſh, or tobacco at the upper inſpections on James and York rivers, will be received in payment

By JOHN PAGE, of Roſewell.

CHARLES CITY county, June 27, 1787.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Bolling Backhurſt, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known, as proviſion may be made for the diſcharge of them, as alſo thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy payment to

J. BACKHURST, Ex'or.

For Freight,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

Now lying at City-Point,

A BRITISH bottom, with a Mediterranean paſs, will take in tobacco for London, at a freight of thirty five ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, on liberty of conſignment; a part of her lading being engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail by the 10th of July.—The notes may be left with Mr. John Murchie, Mancheſter, Mr. James Young, Portſmouth, or with

DONALD, FRAZER, & Co.

Peterſburg, May 29, 1787.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

Wants Employment,

As BOOK-KEEPER or CLERK,

A young man regularly bred to the MERCANTILE buſineſs.

(Can be well recommended)

OR would willingly engage as tutor in an Academy, or private family; his character from ſome worthy perſonages together, with ſome years experience in the city of Dublin (as tutor both public and private,) will ſerve to convince that he is very capable of acting as writing maſter, arithmetician, and accountant, and of fitting youth in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner for the mercantile buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold,

On the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at Franklin courthouſe, for READY MONEY, (according to law) the following tracts of LAND, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon, viz:

JOHN DAVIES, to the ſheriff of Henry and Franklin debtor, to land tax due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786, the following tracts, 684 acres, 387 acres, 650 acres, 150 acres, (ditto 150 acres to Joſeph Grange, tax all due for 1786, and part for years paſt.) Alſo 500 acres to Richard Perryman for 1785, and for 1786. Alſo Stephen Heard, 397 acres of land due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786. Alſo James Cowdin, debtor 850 acres for 1785, and for 1786, alſo 433 due for the ſame years.

WM. RYAN, D. Sheriff,

Under R. Woods, Sheriff for Franklin county.

For Sale,

A tract of LAND in Charlotte-County,

Lying on little ROANOAK,

Two miles below Morton's Ordinary,

Containing ſix hundred ACRES.

The plantation is in good order, and well improved with orchards. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES VENABLE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the county of Nanſemond,

ABOUT three miles from Suffolk, on the road leading to South Quay, on which ſtood ſome years ago a very fine MILL. This tract contains 1000 acres, has a tolerable good dwelling houſe with two rooms below, and four above, a good kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes for a family; there is on the land a large quantity of very fine PINE TIMBER, within a mile of a ſaw mill,

I have alſo for SALE

TWELVE LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

Any kind of public ſecurities will be taken, or bonds with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me on the premiſes.

THOMAS ADAMS.

N. B. If the above land and negroes are not ſold privately before the 10th day of November next, they will then be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes.

Nanſemond, June 20, 1787.

JUNE 19, 1787.

ALL whom it may concern, will be pleaſed to take notice that I ſhall petition the enſuing General Aſſembly for leave to eſtabliſh a FERRY, from my land on Roanoke, to the land on the north ſide thereof, the property of EDWARD MITCHELL.

CHRIST. HASKINS, Jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. BOUCHON, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully impowered to ſettle. No further indulgence can be given by (3w*)

LEWIS BERNARD.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 14, 1787.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to Meſſrs. MONERAU AND POURRA, in this city, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BERNARD.

For Sale,

Several likely negro WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Which may be had upon moderate terms for ready money. For terms inquire of the Printer.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. William Harwood's in Henrico county, a bay MARE, about four feet eight or nine inches high with a ſmall ſcar on her noſe, paces naturally, is neither dockt nor branded, and has a hanging mane and long tail. Whoever will deliver her to me in Powhatan county, or Mr. Andrew Nicolſon, Mancheſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE DIUGUID.

MAY 30, 1787.

STRAYED from Richmond, about the 20th or 23d of laſt month, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, had a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, but no brand that can be now diſcovered. She trots and canters well, but cannot pace. She may poſſibly be near Tuckahoe in Goochland where ſhe was bred, or Martin's hundred in James-City county where ſhe has a colt. Any perſon who will deliver her to me in Peterſburg, Mr. CHARLES HAY, in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, in Williamſburg, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE HAY.

JUNE 12, 1787.

TREASURY OFFICE,

JUNE 21, 1787.

On Thurſday the 12th of July next will be expoſed at public auction, at the public buildings in the city of Richmond,

All the Crop and Transfer TOBACCO

Which has been received at the Treaſury on account of the taxes. The tobacco will be ſet up in lots to ſuit the purchaſers: One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in ſpecie, the remainder three fourths may be paid either in ſpecie or warrants for intereſt on military certificates.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

POTOWMACK CROP.

	Hogſheads.
At upper warehouſes	267.
Lower ditto	24.

RAPPAHANNOCK CROP.

At upper warehouſes	293.
Lower ditto	54.

YORK RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	34.
Lower ditto	18.

JAMES RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	135.
Appamattox ditto	81.
Lower ditto	183.

POTOWMACK TRANSFER.

	Pounds Nett.
At upper warehouſes	44,120.
Lower ditto	6,819.

RAPPAHANNOCK TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	44,424.
Lower ditto	10,761.

YORK RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper werehouſes	17,939.
Lower ditto	408.

JAMES RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	38,567.
Appamattox ditto	38,756.
Lower ditto	32,143.

Louiſa-county. June 8, 1787.

STOLEN in King-William county, near Hanover-town, a bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, has a ſmall white on his forehead, is uncommonly crooked in his hams, and has the marks of having been lately worked in the plough. Whoever gives me ſuch information, that I may get him, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief, (if a white perſon) a further reward of eight dollars.

JAMES DABNEY.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, near Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH's, on Allen's creek, a red cow marked with an under ſlope in the right ear, crop, ſlit, and under nick in the left. Appraiſed to two pounds ten ſhillings.

JAMES SMALL.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE,

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October ſeſſion, 1786.

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

*** The Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church are compleated, and ready to be delivered to the different pariſhes, when called for.